

PACIFIC MAIL SHIPS BOUGHT BY COMPANY IN NEW YORK CITY

Action of Capitalists Affiliated With National City Bank Avoids Breaking Up of Fleet.

SHIPPING TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA SAFE

William R. Grace and Company, Noted Exporters and Importers, Are to Have Active Management.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) New York, Dec. 13.—The American International corporation, controlled by interest connected with the National City bank and other prominent financiers, today announced the purchase of the entire remaining fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, consisting of seven steamships.

In this venture the corporation has secured the co-operation of William R. Grace & Co., importers and exporters between the United States and South America, who are represented on the board of the new international corporation. Incidentally by the group the last fleet of vessels under the United States flag on the Pacific ocean will not suffer complete disintegration.

Company Desires to Sell. The statement issued by the officials of the American International corporation says: "It has been known for some time that the Pacific Mail Steamship company desired to dispose of all its vessels. Recently it sold to the International Mercantile Marine corporation its four large trans-Pacific steamships, the Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia and Korea. The remaining vessels, which have just been purchased, were engaged chiefly in the Central American trade. The breaking up of this fleet would have taken from the Central American ports on the west coast all shipping accommodations and would have practically shut off all trade relations between our Pacific ports and this part of Central America.

Will Continue Service. "Since the organization of the American International corporation appeals have been made to it to take up the situation, especially with a view of saving, if possible, the shipping service between Pacific ports and the west coast of Central America. In order to maintain the shipping service with Central America so that trade relations can be continued, the fleet has been acquired and will be kept intact, enabling the continuance of the service for the present.

"W. R. Grace & Co., who have had wide experience in shipping will manage and direct the operation of the ships.

WANT PROTECTION FOR INFANT INDUSTRY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—David Kirchbaum, president of the National Association of Clothiers, announced here tonight that a meeting of representative men engaged in distressing directly or indirectly affected by the present distress situation, will be held on Wednesday in New York. The meeting condition brought about by the English embargo on wooleens from America will be especially considered. The plan as outlined by Mr. Kirchbaum in his statement is to send to Washington a delegation of representatives, business men to present their case to the secretary of state and President Wilson. Later they will place the matter before congress, and ask for a tariff law "that will protect American business men willing and ready to invest millions of dollars in the creation of an American dressmaking industry, provided their investments are fully protected."

SAYS GREECE ASKED ALLIES FOR TROOPS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) London, Dec. 13 (11:25 p. m.).—"Are you aware," Sir Arthur Markham asked Foreign Secretary Grey in the house of commons today "that the neutral press has stated repeatedly that the allies, by sending troops through Greece, violate Greek neutrality in the same way in which Germany violated Belgian neutrality and that the government take steps to make it known in neutral countries that Greece requested the allies to send troops?" Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, replied for the foreign secretary, saying: "I am aware that statements have been made but they have been absolutely refuted and contradicted."

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Dec. 13.—New Mexico: Tuesday fair, warmer north portion. Wednesday fair south, cloudy north portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees; minimum, 25 degrees; range, 35 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 45 degrees; southwest wind, clear.

EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM DOES APPALLING DAMAGE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Havre, Dec. 12 (11:19 p. m.).—Delayed in Transmission.—Appalling effects of Saturday's explosion in the Belgian munition factory are more clearly shown as the investigation of the disaster proceeds. All of the sheds of the plant, which covered 150,000 square feet of ground, were completely destroyed. The spot where the first explosion occurred is marked by a chasm 136 feet deep. Towns and villages within a radius of fifty miles of Havre were shaken by the explosion and those in the immediate vicinity sustained serious damage. At Harfleur every house was injured and the church is in a state of collapse. At Folleville all windows in the spinning mills were broken and considerable damage also was done on the other side of the Seine at Honfleur, St. Sauveur and Rucellville.

E. H. HARRIMAN SOUGHT TO BUY B. & M. RAILROAD

Mellen Declares Such Purchase Would Have Been Ruinous to Transportation in New England States.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) New York, Dec. 13.—The late E. H. Harriman wished to purchase the Boston and Maine railroad and at one time Charles S. Mellen was almost ready to sell it to him, according to Mr. Mellen's testimony today at the trial of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad under the Sherman anti-trust law. But the New Haven finally declined to sell and obtained from Massachusetts the legislation which enabled it to hold the Boston and Maine under the laws of that state.

Had Mr. Harriman acquired the road, Mr. Mellen testified, the entire New England railroad system would have lost its independence. The New Haven, with Mr. Harriman in control of the Boston and Maine, would have been unable to maintain its independence of the trunk lines to the west.

Kept on the String. Mr. Mellen said that in 1908, the late railroad financier made proposals to him for the purchase of the Boston and Maine and that he "kept him as a possible purchaser in case the Massachusetts legislation failed."

On May 13, 1908, he telegraphed to T. P. Byrnes, vice president and legislative agent of the New Haven in Boston, saying that he had had a talk with Mr. Harriman.

"It is useless to contend," the telegram read, "if we are to have public sentiment against us. Why is it not better to let Harriman have the fight and we retire with the profit. It seems to me it administers justice in addition to letting us out."

Efforts Continued. "If we had sold," Mr. Mellen testified, "it would have meant the passing over to the trunk lines of the entire New England railroads."

Mr. Harriman, he added, continued his efforts to get the road almost until he died. While in Europe, in May, 1910, four months before his death, he sent Judge Robert S. Lovett, then attorney for the Union Pacific, to see the witness on the matter.

Attorneys for both sides said they hoped to finish with Mr. Mellen tomorrow, which will have been his thirty-fifth court day on the stand.

EXPECT IMMIGRANTS TO FLOCK TO AMERICA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) New York, Dec. 13.—A campaign to obtain reliable information concerning the probabilities of immigration to this country after the close of the European war, was started today by the immigration committee of the United States.

CAUCUS AGREES ON PLAN WHICH WILL PREVENT GRAVE DEFICIT

Democrats Will Pass Resolution Before Holidays, Extending Emergency War Tax for Year.

ONLY TWO MEMBERS FOUND IN OPPOSITION

Floor-leader Kitchin Says \$125,000,000 of New Revenues Are Needed for President's Program.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Dec. 13.—House democrats in a caucus tonight agreed to support a resolution designed to extend the life of the present emergency tax, without change, until December 31, 1916, or for one year.

The resolution will be introduced tomorrow. It probably will be voted on Thursday. Democratic leaders tonight predicted its adoption in both houses not later than Saturday when the Christmas recess will be taken if the measure is out of the way.

Only Two Opposed. Only two of the 150 democrats who attended the caucus declined to be bound by its rules. Representative Keating, of Colorado, and Representative Callaway, of Texas, said they had promised their constituents to oppose a continuation of the tax, and that they intended to keep faith with them. The chairman, Representative Sanders, of Virginia, said the caucus rules would not be binding upon them under the circumstances.

Majority Leader Kitchin, who presented the proposal tonight and who will introduce the resolution, warned the members that they must do their utmost to have all democratic members on the floor Thursday. Otherwise, he said, grave danger would be ahead for the resolution.

Kitchin Interrogated. Mr. Kitchin was interrogated extensively on revenue plans generally and was on the floor almost an hour. Several representatives who had threatened a fight on any plan to extend the law indefinitely remained quiet when the limited time proposition was broached.

Representative Kitchin explained after the caucus that the year's extension did not mean necessarily that the tax would be imposed during this full period. Its future will depend, he said, solely on what the course of other revenue legislation takes. It is possible, he said, that the present tax law will be entirely repealed or amended materially.

\$125,000,000 Revenue Needed. Mr. Kitchin estimates that if the present administration plans carry the tariff in kept on sugar \$125,000,000 more than can be raised by the emergency tax will be required to run the government during the coming year.

At present the emergency tax is netting between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 monthly.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY PAGEANT IN CAPITAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Dec. 13.—An elaborate pageant picturing the life and work of Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer suffrage leader, was staged here tonight as the closing event of the annual convention of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage.

More than 400 persons appeared in the pageant, including many young women prominent in the social circles of this and other cities. Five "friezes" symbolizing the progress women have made in their march toward freedom in their political life alternated with scenes picturing ten episodes in Mrs. Anthony's life. Episodes of the fashion of various periods since the civil war days were worn.

Tomorrow representatives of the Congressional union will seek a hearing before the republican national committee.

The executive council of the National American Woman Suffrage association held a meeting here tonight preliminary to the opening tomorrow of the forty-seventh annual convention of the association. Delegates already on the ground are chiefly interested in the election of a new president to succeed Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has announced her intention to retire after serving eleven years.

Smoking, she said today, certainly had not shortened her life and in her opinion her common sense and a simple, modest diet had nourished her vitality.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

Although outnumbered ten to one by the Bulgarians who were well supplied with ammunition and guns, the British forces in Serbia have been able to recross the Greek frontier and now are said to have an open pathway before them back to their base at Saloniki.

Whether the Bulgarians will keep up their pursuit and invade Greece has not been made known.

Unofficial advices from Athens say that the Greek troops in the region which the entente allies must use in their operations have been withdrawn and that the zone between Saloniki and Decian is now open and free for their movement. In addition it is said that assurances which were regarded as satisfactory have been given personally by King Constantine to the entente minister in Athens.

Accounts vary as to the losses suffered by the British during the retreat.

Berlin officials announce that approximately two British divisions were annihilated. Other reports have indicated that the withdrawal was being effected in an orderly manner and without heavy casualties.

Two companies of the Royal Scots, fighting bravely at one point, held back the Bulgarians for two hours while their comrades took up a new position, but were virtually exterminated in their valiant effort.

Along the Albanian frontier and in Montenegro the Bulgarians and Austro-Hungarians continue, although slowly, their gains against the retreating Serbs and the Montenegrins.

On the other war fronts there have been no battles of great magnitude.

Artillery bombardments have prevailed almost exclusively on the French-Russian and Austro-Italian lines.

The Turkish attack on Kut-el-Amara, where the British retreated from the Bagdad region, has been repulsed with heavy losses and British reinforcements are being rushed forward to that point.

The destruction of a Zeppelin airship in the Libyan region is reported from Petrograd.

The entire crew of the airship was burned to death.

WIRELESS SEALED ON INTERNED STEAMER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Baltimore, Dec. 12.—The wireless apparatus on the German steamer Bulgaria, interned in the harbor here, was sealed by a United States naval officer from Washington today. Local officials of the government admitted that charges had been made that messages were received and sent recently from the ship, but would not further discuss the matter.

The Bulgaria was interned early in the war. The officers and part of the crew still make their home on the ship. No watch has been kept on their movements.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE WOMEN SHARP IN THEIR COMMENTS

Deplore Annoyances to President and Congress at Time When Grave Problems Are Demanding Attention.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Dec. 13.—The National Association Opposed to Women Suffrage, in annual convention here today, re-elected the principal officers and adopted a resolution declaring that a lack of patriotism was shown in the efforts of suffragettes to "torment congress during a session which is called upon to solve the greatest national and international problems that have confronted the United States since the civil war."

Delegates from most of the twenty-four states represented in the association were present. The business of the convention was concluded today by a delegation of forty will call on President Wilson at the White House.

Reviewing the debate of suffrage in eastern states last month, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president, in her opening address, said:

"The voters have asked two questions: First, is suffrage expedient? and their common sense has led them to say 'no.' Second, do the majority of women stand behind the demand for the vote? and the negative reply has emphatically followed the investigation of fact."

The resolution adopted by the convention reads in part as follows: "This association deprecates and condemns the lack of patriotism exhibited by the suffragettes in uselessly annoying the president of the United States and congress in making a sham fight which is a scandal and a reflection on the intelligence of American womanhood."

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of state, read to the association a letter from her father, John W. Foster, a former secretary of state, in which Mr. Foster declared that suffrage was properly a question to be left to the determination of the states rather than congress.

THREE INDICTED AS CONSPIRATORS IN BOMB PLOTS IN UNITED STATES

Baron Wilhelm von Brincken Leader of Scheme to Destroy American Munitions Shipments.

GOVERNMENT POSSESSES DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Investigation of Nation-wide Plots Is Just Well Commenced, Says Federal District Attorney.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, an attaché of the German consulate here; E. C. Crowley, a detective employed by the consulate; and Margaret Cornwell, a secret agent in Crowley's employ, were indicted today by the United States grand jury on two counts each. The first count charges conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce between the several states of the union and the United States and foreign countries; the second count charges use of the mails to further arson, assassination and murder.

Bonds Are Procured. Bail was fixed at \$55,000 on each count in the three indictments. Counsel for the defendants, all of whom had been arrested previously, promised to appear in court tomorrow.

Baron von Brincken and Crowley were previously charged in common-sense warrants with conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce and they have been at liberty on \$10,000 bail, while Mrs. Cornwell, arrested as a detained witness, gave \$10,000 bail. The statute upon which the second count is based was discovered by Mrs. A. A. Adams, who at the time of her appointment was said to be the only woman deputy United States district attorney.

Documentary Evidence. The overt acts set out in the indictments were not made known tonight, but it was said the government was in possession of documentary evidence to support the charges.

It was shared at the time of Crowley's arrest on November 25, that he was a directing agent in German plots to destroy, by fire and dynamite, ships bearing munitions to Great Britain, France and Russia. An explosion of a large of dynamite in Seattle harbor last May was charged to him by government agents.

Crowley's operations, the government charges, extended throughout the United States and he consorted frequently with spies in New York City and vicinity, Louis J. Smith, who was brought here from Detroit, was said to have been implicated with Crowley but a warrant against him was not served and he testified against Crowley before the grand jury.

More to Follow. The investigation which resulted in today's indictments has only begun, according to John W. Preston, district attorney. Government agents said today the government was in possession of the most vital data yet obtained, if statements said to have been made concerning alleged German bomb plots by J. P. Van Koolbergen were substantiated.

Van Koolbergen, a San Francisco civil engineer, was reported to be in custody in western Canada, and it was thought he would be brought here late this week or next week to testify. His testimony was described today as "the most startling yet produced."

Federal agents said today they had already connected alleged Pacific coast conspirators with forty explosions.

HILL LINER NEAR TO SAN FRANCISCO

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The disabled Hill freighter Minnesota, in tow of tugs, was sighted late today off Point San Pedro, fifteen miles south of here, proceeding north. She was expected to reach here tonight and pass in tomorrow.

Investigation of the disablement of the vessel was set for tomorrow by John W. Preston, United States district attorney. Orders were issued that the Minnesota should stay in mid-stream in the bay when she arrives until Mr. Preston can inquire into the causes of the accident which was reported to have put all her sixteen hulls out of commission. Officers and crew were instructed not to discuss the vessel's condition.

RUSSIANS SINK TWO TURKISH GUNBOATS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Petrograd (via London), Dec. 13, 11:15 p. m.—Details have been received of the destruction of two Turkish gunboats near the Island of Kefken, in the Black sea about sixty miles east of the entrance to the Bosphorus, by three Russian torpedo boats under the command of Captain Count Tolstobrokov. The announcement of

Austria Intensely Angered by Note

London, Dec. 13 (2:00 a. m.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says:

Reports from Vienna say that the American note concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona has caused intense anger in the Austrian government and a diplomatic rupture is considered probable. The question before Baron Buriak, the Austrian-Hungarian foreign minister, is only whether a rupture with the United States would not force Austria to a like step.

Capt. Tusa, the Hungarian premier, has been summoned to Vienna to discuss the situation with the government.

the sinking of the vessel was contained in the Russian official communication of last Saturday. After a battle of an hour the Ancona was disabled and also had been set on fire by Russian shells. An explosion on board the ship of the Malatia type in the belief that she carried munitions. The other shipboard lowered her flag before the end of the battle. A Turkish submarine arrived off the island during the fighting but was put to flight by the Russian fire. The Russians suffered no damage. A short distance eastward they sunk a coal laden Turkish ship.

ENGLAND GETS READY TO SELL U. S. SECURITIES

Mobilization to Begin With View to Stabilizing Exchange in New York Financial District.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) London, Dec. 13 (10 p. m.).—After an explanation by the chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, and a short debate, the house of commons passed this evening the second reading of the bill empowering the government to mobilize American and Canadian securities by purchase or by borrowing them, to be used primarily as collateral for loans or in case of necessity to be sold to meet Great Britain's liabilities in the United States.

The scheme is an entirely voluntary one and the chancellor made it clear that the government had no intention of swamping the American market with American securities which would be unfair to holders here, as they were to be paid for at the market price.

Trade Balance Exhonerated. Mr. McKenna explained that the usual trade balance in favor of Great Britain had been exhausted in huge demands made upon America for goods for England and her allies and the amounts paid in interest on foreign securities held here or earned by British shipping were not sufficient to set this right. Consequently, in order to meet liabilities in the United States, they were obliged to go outside the ordinary course of trade and had to borrow or sell securities. He estimated that the securities held here were valued anywhere from 130,000,000 to 180,000,000 and expressed the hope this would be sufficient to "meet our liabilities and to maintain exchange in the United States for the period of the war."

Do Not Fear New York. The bill met with general approval, although David Marshall, Maudslayi, doubted whether the scheme would offset exchange, while Frederick II. Booth hoped the government would assist traders who had to meet liabilities in America and that "these transactions will not lead to New York replacing London as the financial center of the world."

Replying to the question of Sir George Younger as to whether the government intended to confine itself to borrowing in America upon the securities, it would acquire, Edwin S. Montagu, financial secretary to the treasury, speaking for Chancellor McKenna, said that the government actually did not propose to confine itself to either borrowing or selling. regard must be had to the position of affairs in America and the government proposed to do in every case what seemed most advantageous for the object in view.

Asked if securities to the amount of 100,000,000 were offered in the next fortnight, would the government purchase them, Chancellor McKenna said the government would be prepared to do so but he did not anticipate anything of the kind.

STILL HOLD MORE THAN \$2,000,000,000 WORTH

New York, Dec. 13.—The decision of the British government to make outright purchases of American securities caused no surprise here, the plan having been treasured as one of several which British treasury officials were known to have under consideration.

International bankers regarded the proposition as in the nature of a tender or bid that is being made solely in the interest of strengthening and maintaining exchange between this country and London.

The recent revival of liquidation of our securities by British owners has further reduced the amount of American stocks and bonds owned in Great Britain, but conservative estimates place the total of holdings at this time as well in excess of two billion dollars.

ALLIED TROOPS OUT OF SERBIA; MAKE SALONIKI MILITARY BASE

Retreat of British and French Is Successfully Accomplished and Clear Road Is Assured by Greek Government.

TWO DIVISIONS WIPED OUT, DECLARES BERLIN

Question of What Bulgars and Austro-Germans Will Do Next Now Uppermost in International Situation.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) London, Dec. 13 (11:20 p. m.).—The British and French troops have successfully carried out their retreat from Serbia across the Green frontier and by an arrangement with the Greek government a clear road has been left for them to fall back on Saloniki, which is being organized as a base.

The German official report of today claims that "approximately two English divisions were annihilated" during the retreat, but this is considered here an exaggeration. Accounts from Athens and Saloniki say the retreat was carried out in an orderly manner and without heavy losses. By the destruction of railway bridges and roads, and by stubborn rear guard actions, in one of which two companies of the Irish Guards sacrificed themselves to save their comrades, the Bulgarians were kept at a fairly safe distance.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans intend to follow the British and French troops into Greece, and what action the Greek government will take should they do so. The impression gained from dispatches emanating in Athens is that neither the Bulgars nor the Austro-Germans are reported to have arrived near the frontier, would be welcomed in Greece, and that, therefore, if it has been decided to follow the entente allies the task will be undertaken by Austrians and Germans.

Serbia Still Resisting. However, with the railway destroyed, it may be some days before Greece is called upon to take action and by that time the Anglo-French force should be safe in the defenses of Saloniki and under the guns of their ships.

The remains of the Serbian army are still resisting the Austrians and Bulgarians in Albania, while the Austrians are making very slow progress in their efforts to overwhelm Montenegro, where heavy fighting continues.

Only small actions have taken place in the eastern and western fronts. On the Gallipoli peninsula a fall of snow is impeding the operations, although the entente allies ships keep things lively for the Turks, whose attempt at an offensive last week seems to have failed.

A British official report says that the Turkish attack at Kut-el-Amara, where British reinforcements are arriving, has been repulsed. The attacks were made from all sides but the British position was so strong that the Turks were unable to make any impression on it.

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN RUSSIAN WAR ZONE

Petrograd, Dec. 13 (via London, 10:12 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued today: On the western (Russian) front there is no change in the situation. In the region west of Lake Rogenko a detachment of our troops, having outflanked the enemy, dislodged a half company of Germans at the point of the bayonet from the village of Vornoy, capturing an officer and some soldiers and a machine gun.

On the Caucasian front there is no change.

FIGHTING IS CHIEFLY ON ITALIAN FRONT

Venice, Dec. 12 (via London, 11:55 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued today: "Italian front. There is nothing important to report."

Italian front. In Tyrol the Italian artillery bombarded our positions at Riva, Rovereto and on the Colliana. Attacks by Italian infantry northeast of Cadore were repulsed.

In Ghibberia, the Italian infantry is approaching our positions. The fighting continues.

In northeast Montenegro, at Roskice we took 500 prisoners. Our airmen have successfully dropped bombs on the enemy's camp at Berane.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IS REPORTED BY FRENCH. London, Dec. 13 (10:35 p. m.).—Field Marshal Sir John French sends the following report from the British front in France: "Last night we blew up a mine in front of Givochy and occupied the crater. Today there was considerable activity at various points on the front. We bombarded the enemy's position east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Froidshausen and shelled